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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue (in America) is
English FREE TRADE against the CON-
TINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION."The American election is infinitely more im-
portant to Englishmen than their own internal
politics just at this juncture. * * * The re-
sult of the American election will help to de-
cide many important issues in Great Britain."
—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888."Protection to home industries I regard as
the most important plank in any platform
after the Union must and shall be pre-
served."—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1863."It is my deliberate judgment that the
prosperity of America is mainly due to her
system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck."We should be slow to abandon that sys-
tem of protective duties which looks to the
promotion and development of American in-
dustry and to the preservation of the highest
possible scale of wages for the American work-
man."—Benjamin Harrison."No man's wages should be so low that he
cannot make provision in his day of vigor
for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness
of old age."—Benjamin Harrison."The wages of the American laborer cannot
be reduced except with the consent and the
votes of the American laborer himself. The
appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine."We believe in the preservation of the
American market for our American producers
and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison."This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's
scale the services or the rewards of the
men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Har-
rison."Against whom is it that the Republican
party has been unable to protect your race?"
—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters."Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I
think God I have never been a Republican."
—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition
Candidate for Vice-president."And if one receives not enough it is be-
cause he did not serve long enough, and can
be heard to complain if he gets a just rate,
equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the re-
mainder of the relief necessary to his support,
he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to
accept the charity of the local authorities."
—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee
on Invalid Pensions, in his report on the de-
pendent pension bill, April 14, 1888."With President Cleveland Great Britain
knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald."On the adoption of free trade by the
United States depends the greater share of
English prosperity for a good many years to
come. As the British History Review reiterates,
"We venture to assert that England will
lose the largest share of any advantages that
may arise from the adoption of the ideas now
advocated by the free-trade party in the
United States."—London Economist."I saw the other day in one of our Indian-
apolis papers a good overcoat advertised for
\$1.37, and it must be a pretty mean man that
wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin
Harrison."I hold it to be true that whenever the
market price is so low that the man or the
woman who makes an article can get a fair
living out of the making of it, it is too low."
—Benjamin Harrison."Grover Cleveland has done more to ad-
vance the cause of free trade than any Prime
Minister of England has ever done."—London
Economist."We [the capitalists] can control the work-
ingman only so long as he eats up to-day what
he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr.
Cleveland's political manager."I have so long followed Mr. Mills that
whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Brynau,
at Atlanta."The negro is a prolific animal."—Allen G.
Thurman's speech at Fort Huron, Aug. 22,
1888."I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a
free-trader."—Henry George, at Cooper Union,
Sept. 7, 1888.It may be remarked, as to Randolph coun-
ty, that it's all right.Go and hear Anna Dickinson deliver one of
the best speeches of the campaign.At Richmond, her first appointment, hun-
dreds of people were unable to get into the
hall to hear Anna Dickinson.SENATOR VEST is now known as Cleve-
land's Burchard, and the worst of it is his
Democratic brethren can't pull him down.MISS DICKINSON'S reception, to-night,
should be made worthy the lady's name and
well-remembered great services in other years
to the cause represented by the Republican
party.MR. MILLS says in his campaign speech
that the Mills bill does not propose free trade,
but only an average reduction of 4-6-10 per
cent. Mr. Mills said to the Philadelphia
wool merchants last spring:"The more confusion the tariff works to
business the better I like it, because it will
the sooner be done away with. I desire free trade,
and I will not help to perfect any law that
stands in the way of free trade."As General Harrison remarks, it is not so
much the length of the step that is taken asits direction. He who runs may read that the
direction of Democratic tariff legislation is
toward free trade.ANNA DICKINSON'S speech at Tomlinson
Hall will be the event of the campaign, on the
Republican side. The hall should be and
will be crowded. Miss Dickinson is among
the foremost orators of the country. Her
words will be worth hearing.MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD is quoted as
saying, in substance, that nearly all of the
political articles in the public press are in-
spired by whisky. For temperate state-
ments and outrageous slanders, the third-
party orators outdo their Democratic allies in
this campaign.WHETHER few or many commercial travel-
ers come down from Chicago to-day to visit
the next President, there will be no denying
that all are Republicans. The executive
committee of the club decided that the train
had been chartered for Republicans only, and
that tickets were to be sold to no one unless
who were known to be a true-blue supporter of
Harrison and protection.THERE is a large number of old soldiers in
Indiana not entitled to a pension under pre-
sent laws who still feel, and rightly so, that
they have a claim on the government for
more generous recognition than they have yet
received. Of course they will never get it
from the Democratic party. As an indication
of how their claims and services are regarded
by the supporters of the Cleveland adminis-
tration, we call attention to an article which
we reprint from the Chicago Times. It
breathes the true spirit of Democratic hos-
tility to old soldiers.The Toronto Mail, which wants Cleveland
elected evidently foresees defeat to its hopes.
It explains that not enough time has elapsed
since the issuing of his "tariff reform" mes-
sage for the education of the people, and says
it took the people of England ten years after
Cobden's appearance to bring in a verdict
against protection. Ten years from this Mr.
Cleveland's message and Mr. Mills' bill will be
forgotten by Americans. Their education
will proceed in a different direction, and the
first object lesson will be the election in No-
vember of a protection President.THE Albany, N. Y., Times, a Democratic
organ, has this:"A correspondent says he has carefully can-
vassed his district, and finds that where there
are only 64 votes for Cleveland there will be
475 for Hill. This is an extraordinary state-
ment, and we shall examine the election re-
sults with some curiosity to see whether it is
verified. If it is, it will not be the fault of
Governor Hill, who appeals to all his friends
to vote for Cleveland and Thurman."If it is, it will also appear that Governor
Hill's followers either cannot be made to love
Cleveland, or that they detect the wink which
accompanies the Governor's appeal to vote for
the President as well as himself.AMONG the numerous tricks of the Demo-
cratic plan of campaign is the circulation of
fraudulent copies of the Mills bill. The noto-
riety of the measure has caused a general de-
mand for it. To meet this the Democrats are
sending out garbled copies to suit particular
localities or interests. In one respect, how-
ever, the copies are all agreed, and that is in
omitting the sections which repeal the inter-
nal-revenue tax on saloons and impose restric-
tions on small distilleries. The Mills bill, as
passed by the House, explicitly repeals "all
clauses of Section 3244 of the Revised Stat-
utes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all
other laws which impose any special taxes
upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in
liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors." It
also makes material changes in the provisions
of the present law regulating small distilleries.
All copies of the bill circulated by the
Democratic committee omit these provisions.FRANK A. BURE, a newspaper correspond-
ent of considerable experience and shrewd-
ness, draws a very discouraging picture for
the Boston Herald of President Cleveland's
prospects. He declares that he is personally
disliked by at least three-fourths of the Demo-
cratic Senators and Representatives, and that
whatever these men may say in public,
in private they berate him. Naturally, this
feeling has communicated itself to minor poli-
ticians and to the rank and file, and hence
the lack of enthusiastic support which is
patent to all. After reviewing the situation
in New York, Mr. Burr concludes that the
temper of the people, the attitude of local
organizations, the liquor question, and several
other incidental matters, combine to furnish
the scheming politicians a remarkably good
chance to trade on the State and national
tickets, and that Mr. Cleveland is in danger
of being sold out in his own State. All this
is not new, the situation having been clearly
set forth much as Burr describes it, but it is
rather surprising to find it in a paper which
advocates Cleveland's re-election, and which,
with all its "independence," is not accustomed
to give prominence to matters unfavorable to
its candidate.THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.What amount of money was borrowed by
the government, and what rate of interest
was paid for same during the administration
of James Buchanan? T. M. STEVENS.

SUMNER, Ill.

The public debt in 1856, when Buchanan
was elected, was \$31,972,337; in 1860 it had
increased to \$64,842,287, and on the 1st of
January, 1861, four months before he went
out of office, it was \$90,589,873. In the last
three years of Buchanan's administration the
expenditures of the government exceeded the
revenue as follows: In 1859 by \$27,529,904,
in 1860 by \$15,884,511, in 1861 by \$7,065,990.
Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury was
Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who undoubtedly
worked in the interest of secession. In June,
1860, owing to the depleted condition of the
treasury and an accumulated deficit during
four years of peace, Congress had authorized
a loan of \$20,000,000. Of this amount the
government succeeded in borrowing \$7,000,-
000 at 5 per cent. In December, 1860,
Congress authorized the issue of \$10,-
000,000 treasury notes, payable in one year
at the lowest rate of interest obtainable. Cobb
resigned as Secretary of the Treasury Dec.10, 1860, to go with the South, and Philip F.
Thomas, of Maryland, was appointed Sec-
retary of the Treasury. He served from Dec.
10 till some time in January, 1861, when
John A. Dix, of New York, was appointed.
Under the act of Congress above referred to
the Secretary of the Treasury offered \$5,000,-
000 one-year treasury notes, bids to be opened
Dec. 28, 1860. When the time came to open
the bids \$500,000 were bid for at 12 per cent.,
the other bids running as high as 24 and 36
per cent. The Secretary rejected all over 12
per cent. The government had to have money
to meet January interest and a number of
banks and bankers offered a loan of \$1,500,000
at 12 per cent. This offer was accepted, and
on the 31st of December the government bor-
rowed \$3,000,000 at the same rate, 12 per
cent. In January, 1861, the Secretary of the
Treasury offered the remaining \$5,000,000 of
the loan authorized. Bids for this were
opened Jan. 19. There were ten bids for dif-
ferent amounts, the lowest rate of interest
being 8-3-4 per cent. and the highest 11 per
cent. The ten bids averaged 10-5-8 per cent., and
were all accepted. The immediate necessities of
the government and the empty treasury made
another loan necessary, and on the 8th of
February, 1861, a few weeks before Buch-
anan went out of office, Congress author-
ized a loan of \$25,000,000, to bear 6 per cent.
interest, to run not less than ten nor more
than twenty years, the bonds to be sold to
the highest bidder. The Secretary offered
\$8,000,000 of these bonds, and the bids were
opened Feb. 26. They ranged from 75 to 96
cents. All bids below ninety were rejected,
and the bonds were sold at prices ranging
from 90-1-2 to 96 per cent.; or, in other
words, from 4 to 9-1-2 per cent. discount.
This terrible condition of the government
finances and public credit showed the neces-
sity of revising the tariff so that it would
produce a larger revenue, and at the same
time encourage the development of American
industries. For four years now the expendi-
tures of the government had exceeded its
revenues. Under these circumstances Con-
gress, on March 2, 1861, passed a protective
tariff bill, to take effect April 1. The effect
was the immediate increase of revenue and a
consequent improvement of the government
credit. The revenue from customs duties,
which was only \$39,582,126 in 1861, increased
to \$49,056,398 in 1862, to \$69,059,642 in 1863,
to \$102,316,153 in 1864, to \$179,046,652 in
1866 and so on. The government credit be-
gan to improve as soon as vigorous meas-
ures were taken to restore it, and has continued
to improve from that day to this. The con-
dition of the government finances in the last
years and last months of James Buchanan's
administration was the most disgraceful in our
entire history.

MR. ROGER QUACK MILLS.

Congressman Mills' speech last night was
largely a repetition of his Richmond speech,
and of familiar arguments in favor of the anti-
protection policy. Circumstances have given
him a prominence in connection with the tar-
iff question that he is not entitled to by learn-
ing, experience or training. Nothing in his
antecedents, education or achievements enti-
tles him to assume to instruct or advise the
people of Indiana or of any Northern State on
the tariff question. As an ex-confederate and
Southern Democrat of the Bourbon school, he is
naturally opposed to the ideas, principles
and policy that have made the North rich,
powerful and great. He is not in sympathy
with the progressive spirit of the North. He
represents a provincial district of Texas, and
is a man of narrow and
provincial ideas. A thorough Southerner
himself, he owes his appointment as chairman
of the committee on ways and means to a
Southern Speaker, thus putting him in a po-
sition, with the aid of other ex-confederates,
to formulate a free-trade policy for the man-
ufacturing North. Mr. Mills has nothing new
to offer in favor of free trade or in defense of
his bill. All the arguments he uses have
been better presented, and all the points he
makes better made by others. His speech is
disingenuous, demagogical and dishonest
from beginning to end.The style of Mr. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas,
may suit hoodlum Democratic hearers, but
will hardly commend him to cultivated audi-
ences. It was at New Haven that he re-
sponded to a polite question from a man in
the audience by telling him to go home and
soak his head, or, as the corrected, but not
improved version has it, to go home and take
a cold bath. At Brooklyn he responded to an
interlocutor, who asked, "How about rice and
sugar?" with what the sympathetic report calls
the following "flash of words": "I'll give you
more sugar in a minute than you know what
to do with. You don't want no sugar no how;
you take your whisky straight." At Rich-
mond he remarked of the duty on pig-iron,
"Why the devil don't they pay the workmen
the balance of it?" Mr. Mills may know a
great deal about the tariff as interpreted in
the light of the confederate constitution and
British free-trade policy, but he has yet to
learn the elements of politeness to which a
Northern public is accustomed. He should
go back to Texas and the cowboys.

A SIGNIFICANT VISITATION.

Of the many visits made to General Har-
rison since his nomination there has been none
of greater interest or significance than that of
the manufacturers of and dealers in agricul-
tural implements, on Thursday evening. The
significance of the event is in its entire free-
dom from ordinary political management and
motives. The State fair has drawn here, dur-
ing the present week, a large number of men
of the class referred to, including manufactur-
ers, proprietors, agents, traveling men, etc.
They come from all parts of the country, and
represent a large number of manufacturing
cities and towns. Their firms and houses
represent an enormous amount of active
capital, employ an immense number of
workmen and pay out vast sums annually in
wages. In 1880 there were 1,943 agricultural
implement manufacturers reported, with an
aggregate capital of \$62,000,000, employing
39,580 hands, paying out \$15,300,000 a year
in wages, and turning out \$68,000,000 worth
of goods. These figures only approximately
represent the extent of the business at pres-ent, and they do not embrace dealers or middle-
men at all. It needs no argument, however,
to prove that the agricultural implement busi-
ness is a very large and important one.
The men engaged in it and in hand-
ling its products are among the most enter-
prising and progressive business men in the
country. Dealing with farmers, and with the
great agricultural interest, they come as near
to knowing and representing the average senti-
ment of the country as any other class. They
came here in the line of business, and without
any political motive, but being here, they de-
termined to call on the Republican candidate
for President, and express their sympathy with
his candidacy, and the cause he represents.
There were several hundred of them, and
their spokesman said they were unanimous in
support of the party and policy represented by
General Harrison. His response was very
happy, and the occasion was altogether an ex-
ceedingly pleasant one. It shows that the
great representative business industries of the
country are in sympathy with the candidate
who represents the idea of protection to Amer-
ican industries.

CHEAP FOREIGN LABOR.

H. J. Pettifer, of London, electroplate-
worker, and secretary of the "Workingmen's
Association for the Defense of British Indus-
tries," has arrived in Boston, and at the re-
quest of the Home Market Club, will make
some speeches to American workmen, showing
the evil effects of cheap foreign competition
upon the laboring classes of England. What
British workingmen have suffered, Mr. Pet-
tifer declares, their brethren in the United
States will suffer if the tariff barriers are
removed and the country is open to the com-
petition of European labor. "The average
workingman in the United States," he says,
"is in about the same position as the foreman
of a shop in England, and the average English
laborer is, of course, on a much lower level.
The assertion made by Democratic speakers,
that the superior skill of American workmen
would enable them to secure high wages un-
der any circumstances Mr. Pettifer denies, and
says he has discovered no signs of such
superiority, although he has had experience
with both classes."This testimony from a representative Brit-
ish workman will go much further with his
hearers than the theories advanced by speak-
ers who have been neither laborers nor the
employers of labor. Mr. Pettifer, whose
name has been made familiar through an
essay entitled, "How Free Trade Works,"
which is circulated as a Republican campaign
document, will address several public meet-
ings in New England.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats have not dared since the war
to nominate a rebel upon a presidential ticket.
But the third party has done it this year.—Bing-
hamton Republican.P. T. BARNUM, the showman, delivered a
Republican speech to a big meeting in
Bridgeport last Tuesday night. It was his first
political effort in a dozen years.COL. ELLIOTT SHEPARD, of the New York
Mail and Express, it is said, contributed \$10,000
to the national Republican campaign fund.
Colonel Shepard is a Christian and a gentleman.CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun,
told a friend of mine, the other day, that the
contest is practically settled—that Harrison will
be elected.—G. C. Buell, in Rochester Post-Ex-
press.The number of sheep in Great Britain has
fallen off 420,000 within the past year. It is no
wonder that the British wool-grower should be
enthusiastic for free wool—for the United States.
—Boston Journal.The Commercial Travelers' Harrison and Mor-
ton Protective League, of New York, is out
with a ringing address to commercial salesmen,
in which a strong appeal is made for the main-
tenance of the "American system."The Iowa Conference of the Methodist Church
was held in Oskaloosa, in that State, last week,
and passed resolutions disapproving of the Pro-
hibition, or third party, as being "insincere and
unwise." The conference has over 300 ministers
in its membership and every one of them voted
for the resolution.MANY New York voters want General Har-
rison to make at least one speech in that city
in the campaign. They think he will win over
thousands of voters, and, with Mr. Blaine's
foreboding presentation of the tariff, help along
the great changes that the contest of industrial
conscience among New York workmen
were formerly Democratic.The truth is the Methodist Church politically
is Republican. Were the choice for political
parties submitted to the members of that
church, the Republican party would be sup-
ported by a large majority vote. The history of
that church, so far as the great public questions
are concerned, lies very close alongside that of
the Republican party.—Chicago Current.JOSEPH J. ANGUS is postmaster at Grand
View, Dak. His income is only \$22 a month,
and out of this he has to pay \$2 a month for
rent and \$9.50 for tax on coal. But the argu-
ment of the Democratic bosses does not let even
a twenty-two dollar postmaster escape, and he is
necessitated 5 per cent. of his annual salary just
as he were a Cabinet officer with \$8,000 a year.
This grieves Mr. Angus, and he indignantly
asks, "Is this civil-service reform?"SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, recently
said: "I am surprised that any one should sup-
pose that I will be a candidate for re-election to
the Senate. I did not know that the matter was
even mentioned. When my present term shall
expire my age will be such as to preclude all pos-
sibility of my name being mentioned for re-
election. I will be seventy-seven years old. When
a man attains that age he ought to be en-
couraged to retire from public life. I certainly
shall. It is useless to talk of the matter."The protection Democrats of New York, hav-
ing perfected an organization, have opened their
headquarters at 427 Fifth avenue. Among them
are C. C. Shayne, Henry Dunlap, Dennis Mc-
Mahon, Nicholas Haughton, John Malloy,
Thomas Brady, Stephen McCormick, Jr., Wm.
Boylan, Andrew Carson, J. G. Hyatt, ex-Senator
Bixby, John Johnson, Henry Marks, ex-Con-
gressman James O'Brien and John Burlinson.
These men voted for Cleveland in 1884, but will
vote for Harrison in 1888, and bring hundreds of
other Democrats with them.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. THURMAN has never had a photograph
taken.ELLEN TERRY writes with a goose quill, as do
most Englishwomen who affect to be well.MISS NELLIE BAYARD, the fifth daughter of
the Secretary, is to enter society formally this
season.A MAN died in Baltimore last week from the
effects of falling asleep with his chin hanging
over the rim of a cellioid collar.JANE GILMAN, the editor of the Critic, began
her journalistic career on a Newark (N. J.) pa-
per a proof-reader, and was a phenomically
good one.HAPPINESS depends upon comparisons. M.
Chevreul, the French savant, who has reached
his one hundred and third year, says: "What
would I not give to be eighty again?"JOHN TYLER, Jr., son of President Tyler, re-
marked dryly the other day that before the war
the letters F. V. meant first families of Vir-
ginia, but since the war left so many of them
impoorished they signify Fight For Victuals.A SCOTCH headie took his sweetest to a
graveyard, and, showing her a dark corner, said:"Mary, my folks lie there. Would you like to
lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing, but
Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie and she ac-
cepted him.The "silent Von Molke" isn't at all silent as
home. He is, on the contrary, a charming,
lively and amiable companion. He is very fond
of the wife of his nephew, who presides over his
household, and of her children. He loves whisky
and roses; and of these flowers cultivates a great
variety.The widow of President Polk is in her eighty-
seventh year. She is feeble and rather forget-
ful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her
interest in the world about her. Of late she has
been taking her meals in her own room, and
leaves it once a day, to take an airing on the
porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.MRS. RUTH HALL, a seventy-four-year-old
widow of New Haven, has directed by will that
she shall be buried in the cradle in which she
was rocked as a baby. The undertaker has
made the necessary alterations in the cradle,
and it is now awaiting the death of Mrs. Hall,
which is but a matter of a few weeks. The
cradle is of cherry and is beautifully decorated.PRESIDENT CANNON and Mrs. Cannon live at
Fontainebleau this season in the suite of rooms
that were fitted up by the Empress Eugenie for
her son against his coming of age. They have
all the private and state apartments of the
palace, all of which have been carefully kept
in order for the past eighteen years, al-
though the palace has been practically deserted.
The rooms are said to be the finest in
Europe.MAJOR BARTLETT, the leader of the Stanley
search expedition, who is reported to have been
murdered in Africa, was a member of the Royal
Fusiliers, which regiment he joined in 1859. He
served in the Afghan war of 1861-62, took part
in the defense of Candahar and was present in
the battle before that place. He was also in the
Persian campaign of 1857, and took part in the
Nile campaign of 1884-85.LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, in the Independ-
ent, gives a most charming sketch of the cen-
tenarian, the late Col. George L. Perkins, of
Norwich, Conn. "I met the old man one day
in a back street where a hand-organ had been
playing to a group of children," says Dr. Bacon.
"I suppose you would like to see me dance a
Colonel Perkins to the children. They said they
would, and the centenarian lifted up his coat
tails and danced it for them."The Prince of Wales has purchased a new
uniform, his eighteenth. Each new costume of
military character that he buys costs him about
\$450. He therefore owns about \$36,000 worth
of uniforms. His latest investment is the gorge-
ous costume of an officer of Austrian hussars.A red coat, red breeches, Hessian boots and
white shako make him look like a clumsily-
equipped soldier. But the Prince never shirks the
duties that pertain to his exalted station. He
may not spend the money of English tax-
payers in buying military clothes, but he wears
once and casts aside, but he is obliged to make
the sacrifice.

A PRACTICAL MAN'S FACTS.

The Home Market as Against the Foreign
Market for Our Producers.Letter from Robert Mitchell, Furniture Manufac-
turer, Cincinnati, Ohio."The proposed changes in the tariff on fur-
niture do not affect our business directly, but the
indirect effects would be very bad. In this
country all the manufacturing are bound to-
gether, and when one is affected the effect is
felt by all.""One of the principle articles used in the
manufacture of furniture is plate glass. In
this country plate glass is manufactured with
success. If foreign plate glass is introduced
into this country in quantities, the manufac-
turers in those places will either have to
stop manufacturing, or else cheaper labor."That is what all this change of tariff
amounts to, ultimately the cheapening of labor.
It is singular how the fluctuations of the iron
market affect the entire circle of manufacturing
industries. There is no other factor that can be
compared to it in this way. Whenever there is
a strike in Pittsburgh, or any other disturbance
in the West, the effect on the iron market is
communicated to all the other industries. And
they are just as quick to respond to the rise
in the iron market.The iron market is continually talking about
the advantages of a foreign market do not ap-
preciate the value of the home market. The very
fact that we have not had a foreign market has
made the country what it is. To this alone can
be attributed the marvelous development of
the West, which twenty-five years ago was al-
most a wilderness. Our capital has not been
invested in foreign trade, but has been turned
to the advantage of our own country, building
railroads, laying out cities and producing im-
mense crops.Free trade may be well enough for a coun-
try like England, which has no place at home
for the exchange of commodities and relies en-
tirely on foreign markets. But in this country
we have a variety of soil and climate. We
could live very comfortably if not a dollar's
worth of foreign trade existed. The vegetables
and fruits of the South are exchanged for the
products of the North, while the Dakota ex-
changes grain for the iron of Pennsylvania.
Different circumstances exist here from those
which obtain in any other country in the
world. We do not need foreign trade, but if
it is to be purchased, as can clearly be shown,
at the expense of low wages and pauper labor,
why I think we should get along without it.There is much nonsense talked about the im-
mense surplus also. Much of that money is
deposited in banks and is not withdrawn from
the trade. Besides, what does \$100,000,000
amount to when you think of the vast re-
sources of the country? Only a person taking
narrow and contracted views could see anything
meaning